WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. XIII. ..... No. 33.

RALEIGH: TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863.

OUR NEW TERMS. We have announced that in consequence of the excessive

advance of all articles of living, and the cost of publishing the Standard, that after the 15th of the present month, (February,) our rates of charges will be as follows: For Semi-Weekly a year, - \$5 00 in advance.

" " 6 months, - 2 50 - " 3 00 " Weekly a year, 1 50 Advertising \$1 per square of 14 lines for first-insertion.

and 50 cents for subsequent insertions. Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

Persons sending a less sum than the above, after the 15th inst., will be credited according to the above rates.

The Situation-The News.

A portion of Hooker's army were repulsed in five successive attempts to cross the Rappaharmock at Kelly's Ford, on the 14th instant, with what loss is unknown; and there were not wanting other indications of an intended advance on the enemy's part.

The quiet which has since ensued has produced the impression in military circles, that these movements were mere feints to conceal a contemplated change of base, and an advance on Richmond by way of the Chickahominy. From Suffolk we have no late advices. Bumors confused and contradictory are flying about in every direction. The only facts which seem to be fully ascertained may be stated

Suffolk is surrounded, our forces are in line of battle, and a fight is imminent.

Gen. Wise, we presume, still occupies Williamsburg. Of the operations of his command to effect the reduction of Fort Magruder, even rumor is silent.

It would seem, that for some time past a speedy and simultaneous inauguration of active hostilities at different points in the East was being executed by our leaders. If we are correct in this conjecture it is evident that thus far the scheme has proved a failure. Gen. Wise met with partial success, having captured Williamsburg; but Suffolk has not capitulated, and Gen. D. H. Hill has abandoned the seige of Washington in this State.

From the West. Dispatches to the Progress amounce the partial success of an attempt by Federal gunboats to pass our batteries at Vicksburg, on the night of the 16th instant. One was burnt, two disabled, and five successfully passed by running the canal from Milliken's Bend, thus reaching the Mississippi near New Carthage. The enemy's batteries opposite the town opened fire on the 18th inst., with two thirty-two Parrott gans. Their batteries are casemated. Sixty-four steamers had left Memphis for Vicksburg laden with soldiers and negroes.

Nothing of interest from Tennessee. From Eastern North-Carolina. Gen. D. H. Hill has fallen back a few miles this side

Washington, and the seige is virtually abandoned. Governor Stanly has resigued, and Lincoln has appointed Daniel B. Goodloe, a native of this State, and an ultra abolitionist, to succeed him. Goodloe was connected editorially for a while with the " Era," an abolition sheet published at Washington, D. C. The only other item of interest from the East is con-

tained the following dispatch to the Progress: Goldsbono', April 18 .- Major Nethercutt, commanding about one hundred and twenty men of the Eighth N. C. Battalion, engaged and fought a large force of Abolitionists at Sand Ridge, sixteen miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning. The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes. Our loss was two killed and four wounded. The latter have arrived in town. Major Nethercutt having retired behind breastworks, was reinforced and again advanced upon the enemy, torcing him to fall back in turn. The Yankee force was estimated at two thousand. Their

loss is unknown, but must have been considerable. Virginia Legislature. . The Senate passed the House bill to organize the State Military Guard, including all between the ages of 18 and 60, not subject to conscription and abrogating the commis-

sions of Militia officers.

From the United States. The New Orleans Era states that the captured ram, Queen of the West, was destroyed on the 14th instant by Federals gunboats on Grand Lake. Her crew were captured. It also announces the evacuation of Centreville by our troops, and confidently predicts their speedy capture, as Gen. Grover had gained their rear and would intercept

Memphis dates of the 15th, say that 30,000 troops had been sent to Corinth via Tennessee River.

The Memphis Buletin and Argus have been suppressed for publishing the Cincinatti Commercial's censure on Grant. The Mississippi was falling two feet per day at

Washington.

We learn that Gen. Hill has raised the seige of Washington and refired. We do not know to what point he has fallen back, but it seems to be certain that the attempt to take Washington has been abandoned.

This result is much to be regretted. The place ought either not to have been beseiged, or if beseiged it should have been taken. We may be in error, but these are our

CHATHAM RAILBOAD COMPANY .- At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held in this City on the 16th, the following Directors were elected: Kemp P. Battle, George W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, J. E. Allen, John C. Washington, and H. A. London.

RESIGNED .- We learn that Maj. Jno. Devereux of this City, has resigned the position of Assistant Quarter-Master N. C. T. Maj. Devereux was an ef-

Gov. Vance returned to this City on Saturday evening last, from his trip to the neighborhood of

Our thanks to Lieut. T. H. Satterthwaite, of the committee, for a card of invitation to a pic nic, to be given by the officers, complimentory to Mrs. Col. Lamb, at Fort Fisher, on Wednesday, the 6th of next month.

THE VOTE AGAINST MARTIAL LAW.-In giving the recent vote in the House of Representatives on martial law, we inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. Davidson. Mr. Davidson voted in favor of the resolutions against martial law. We make the correction with pleasure, and regret the omission.

We learn from a triend in Asheville, that hundreds of cavalry horses are still in the Western Counties of this State, eating up the substance of our people. We have just received a long and touching letter, signed by soldiers' wives, dated Rutherford County, stating that the "old Virginia cavalry is here, eating up the corn." Such things ought not to be. It would be better to dismount these cavalry men and put these horses in the plow; indeed, it would be much better to slaughter these animals than subsist them on the corn which is indispensable to the people of the Western Counties.

A friend writing us from Concord under date April 14, says: "We are all pleased with your course. The howlings of the Register and State Journal have no effect here. Gov. Vance's late proclamation probabiling the exportation of bread and meat, meets hearty approval here. Eau he not do something to stop the distillation of grain? I understand there is a company in Union County which

has never stopped distilling, are carrying it on now." EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.—Atten tion is directed to the notice in the Standard to-day in relation to the Educational Convention at Co-

lumbia.

The Virginia Elections.

The Richmond Examiner evinces some concern in relation to the supposed party feeling in Virginia, and charges that the old or former Whigs are devising plans to defeat the old or former Democrats at the approaching election. If there are such things as Whigs and Democrats in Virginia, it is more than we have here. We had thought that the existing revolution had destroyed the two old parties, and that the only difference now was as to how the government and the war should be conducted. and whether we shall have, at the close of the revolution, that liberty under a written Constitution which Americans have been accustomed to enjoy.

In this State we have one great party called Conservative, and a faction called Destructive-the latter acting in opposition to the State administration. The former is composed of about forty thousand old Whigs and thirty thousand old Democrats; the latter is composed of about thirty thousand old Democrats and ten thousand old Whigs-this being the full vote of the State. This division into parties was forced upon the Conservatives by those who had possession of the State government when the war commenced. The Conservatives struggled in vain against it. They were forced to submit to it, even in the midst of war, or quietly consent to be proscribed from all places of honor and trust, both civil and military, and to be marked, with their children after them, as untrue to their native land, though they had contributed and were contributing more men and more means to the common cause than their opponents. , Thus forced to organize themselves into a party, they entered the campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature, in 1862, holding and announcing the following prin-

"Resolved, That the partyism, favoritism, inefficiency and mistule which have marked the administration of public affairs in this State, since the commencement of the present war, deserve the stern and unqualified rebuke of the people; and that a change in this respect is indispensable to the preservation of the credit and character of the State. and to that unity of sentiment and spirit so much to be desired, and without which the efforts of our brave soldiers and people to establish our independence, must be, sooner or later, seriously embar-

rassed. Resolved, That our Constitutions, both State and Confederate, should never be violated on any pretence whatsoever, but should be sacredly observed by all whose duty it is to enact, expound, and enforce the laws.

Resolved, That the people are the source of all power; and that they, and they alone have the right to govern, through their representatives duly chosen. Resolved, That it is the duty of the legislative and executive departments to retrench and reform, as far as practicable, in the administration of the government. A prudent economy is especially necessary at this time, with an increased public debt and heavy taxes on the people. All useless offices should be abolished, and no more money should be expended than is absolutely required to carry on the government, and to enable the State to contribute her due proportion of men and means to the

Resolved, That the military power should always be subordinate to the civil power, whether in war or in peace; and that martial law should never be declared, nor the writ of habeus corpus suspended, except when indispensable to the preservation of civil society or of the State itself."

They triumphed by an immense majority.-These, in brief, are the principles of the Conservatives of this State, sanctioned by the people at the polls and by a large majority in the army, and carried out by Gov. Vance and the Legislature. The Conservatives are stronger now than they were when Gov. Vance was elected; and there is no ground for apprehension that their hold on the people will be impaired, notwithstanding the attacks so constantly made upon them by the organs of the Destructives and a mere handful of their coadjutors, which may now and then mislead certain parties and presses outside the State. It was charged by our opponents during the campaign, that Gov. Vance and his supporters were untrue to the South; that they would divide the people into factions, and thus injure, if not imperil the cause; and that their policy, if such was not really their design, would deliver up the State to the Yankee hordes. The Examiner can see for itself that all these charges were unfounded. The people of the State were never so united and harmonious as they are under Gov. Vance's administration, and never more determined to maintain all their rights against all enemies, whether at home or abroad. The Confederate cause has not been injured, but it has been greatly promoted and invigorated in this State by the triumph referred to.

We have no disposition to intermeddle in the affairs of the people of Virginia; but we may say to the Examiner that party lines are distinctly drawn in this State, and that former Democrats and former Whigs who are Conservatives, are as thoroughly united and harmonious in their action as either of the old parties ever were. The same remark applies to the Destructives. We are satisfied that a vast majority of the people of Virginia are conservative in their character, and that they approve the principles above set forth, which embody the substance, as far as they go, of those fundamental principles of free government contained in the first inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson. We have been a constant reader of the Examiner, and we think we are not mistaken in assuming that these principles are the same which have governed that journal in its brilliant and useful course. We should rejoice to see the people of Virginia range themselves on the side of Conservatism at the ballot-box. Whatever may happen in the future, the destinies of Virginia, (the mother of States,) of Tennessee, (the daughter of North-Carolina,) and of North-Carolina, must ever be the same. They are indissolubly bound together by similarity of interests, by contiguity of territory, by natural and artificial means of intercommunication, by the memories of their glorious dead of past time, and by the blood which has been shed in this second war of independence.

In the language of Mr. Graham, of this State, in his great speech in our State Convention on test oaths and sedition, "there seems to have been a general acquiesence in the doctrines of Jefferson in his inaugural address." While we do not approve of all that Mr. Jefferson ever said or did, yet we recognize him as one of the wisest and most illustrious founders of free government, and we stand immovably as a Conservative on the following principles, announced in his first inaugural address. These principles ought to be printed in gold, and read and observed everywhere. They are peculiarly applicable at this time to the Confederate States.

With Mr. Jefferson we say-"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political-peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none -the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies-the preservation of the general in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad-a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided—absolute acquiesence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital

principle, and immediate parent of despotism-a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority—economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened—the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of public fuith-encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, as its handmaid-the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason-freedom of religion-freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the habous corpus, and trials by juries impar-tially selected." \* \* \* "Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? or have we found angels, in the form of Kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.'

The Roll of Honor. Under this caption, we cited in our last issue the names of several patriotic citizens in different sections of the State, who, with liberal hand, were supplying the wants of the destitute. The wives and children of our gallant soldiers were the special objects of their bounty. Refusing from heartless speculators exorbitant prices for articles of prime necessity, they sold without stint to the needy at nominal prices merely, or for such as were barely remunerative. We held that these unobtrusive charities were not less praiseworthy than the more showy achievements of our soldiers in the field, and promised to chronicle those of a like character which might come to

our knowledge. A correspondent informs us that Mr. James Anchen, of Rutherford County, sells his corn at \$1 per bushel to soldiers' families, and others who are needy. " If they have the money, it is well; if not, they get it anyhow. "He will

not let the speculators have it at any price !" Mr. William G. Price, of the same county, makes shoes at fifty cents per pair, and will have no more, though he himself is in humble circumstances, has a large family, and pays three or four dollars per bushel for corn.

Mrs. E. Huffman, of Alamance County, sells bacon at fifty cents per pound, while her neighbors are selling at one dollar. She has in the army a husband and four brothers, each of whom she furnishes with clothing and other necessaries.

Dr. Wesley Hartsfield, of this County, sells bacon at 50 cents per pound to the indigent families of soldiers, and corn at \$2 per bushel, refusing to sell at higher prices to speculators. From the Fayetteville Observer we clip the following:

"A communication from Richmond County informs us that P. N. Stanback, Esq., J. P. Little, Esq., and Capt. B. F Little, 52d N. C. T. have sold their corn to all needy families at \$1 a bushel, and that the citizens of that wealthy part of Richmond have been alike liberal." A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal states that

Col. Luke A. Powell, of Sampson County, has sold his entire crop of corn at \$1 a bushel to the soldiers' families and destitute persons, except what he has given away. THE ROLL OF DISHONOR.

The Progress, alluding to our "Roll of Honor," suggests that there should be "a roll of infamy," for the names of those vipers in human shape that are depreciating the currency and oppressing the poor. The Progress thinks the name of a wealthy citizen of Johnston Countyan original secessionist, and violent war man-who sold cotton to gentlemen of this City, and repudiated his contract by refusing Confederate money in payment, should stand at the head of the black catalogue. We know that the facts, as stated by our cotemporary, are strictly true, but have heard of so many instances of a kindred character, we should find no little difficulty in deciding who is best entitled to head the roll of dishonor. Original secessionists, recreant to the government themselves have established, and doing all in their power to damn its credit with its own people, can be for every State from the Rappahannock to the Rio Grande. -Furious war-men are daily engaged in cutting "the sinews of war" with as little compunction, and breaking taith with as much self-complacency as aid this Johnston County patriot.

From Charleston.

The last mail brought us several letters from friends in our regiments near Charleston, One says, under date the 18th, "no news here of interest. The Yankee iron-clads have all left. Nothing but a few blockaders to be seen off the bar. It is very hot here at this time." Another friend, writing from James Island, under date the 17th, says: I am greatly obliged to you for the attention you have shown in forwarding your paper here, without receiving from me any notice of the change of station of our brigade. We often change so suddenly, and sometimes with such uncertainty as to the point of destination, that we do not have time or thought to give notice of it; and after having become tented in camp again, we feel that we may soon be off to some new point, and look upon it as useless to have our address changed. You can, therefore, under these circumstances, well imagine how grateful the soldier feels when he finds his track followed so surely and promptly by the newspaper from home, and especially when that track lies in a land whose people, in their principles and sympathies, are so little in unison with his wn, and so well calculated to make him feel like "a stranger in a strange land."

Since the attack by the Yankee iron-clads, nothing has tablished the impregnability of Charleston to any similar attack may be considered as solved, but whether it would be impregnable to twenty Monitors, instead of ten, may possibly still rest for solution at no distant future. attack, however, has developed this truth to our advan-tage, and to the great discouragement of the Yankees, that Monitors are not invulnerable, and with the armament they have carried, are not so destructive as they have been represented. I do not like to disparage what is regarded as a great achievement in this repulse of the Yankee Monitors, but I am apprehensive that the only effect it will produce upon the Yankee government, will be the conviction that the only cause of failure in reducing Fort Sumter and capturing Charleston, was, that their armada was not sufficiently formidable. From what I have seen of the land defences, and from information obtained from intelligent sources, with troops sufficient to man them, it would be almost an impossibility for the is literally covered by single butteries, which dot the surface like the compost heaps in a plantation field, besides the long lines of earth-works connecting other basteries that extend from one end of the Island to the other. er points of land approach are equally well defended. The vast preparations that have been made, and that are still on to some extent to defend the City, ought to inaid that it has bad that effect—at least, that impression they strive to make when questioned on the subject; ye it does not exist, in my opinion, in any stronger degree than the feeling was entertained by the citizens of Wilmington when their City was threatened. It is true, a large number of the people of Wilmington are refugees, but it is owing mainly to Gen. Whiting's repeated and persevering efforts to induce them to take refuge else-

We have recently had several days of beautiful weather. The sun tises and sets with a balmy halo that gladdens the beart and makes it beat more hopefully, the wees and shrubbery are putting forth their verdurer spidly, and shossoms infuse the air with fragrant odors, yet the landscape here is dull and unpleasing, and all those pleasant inspirations cannot make one insensible to the desolation which appears throughout this once prosperous Island. In every part, destruction—wasteful destruction—marks the spots where our troops have been; and, with the abandoned homes, make a desolation pitiable and sorrowful in the

When next I get the Standard, I hope it will convey the joyful tidings of the capture of Wa hington, called by our Charleston friends "a town or O by in North-Carolina."

Several communications, including the account of the presentation of a sword to Gen. James H. Lane by his brigade, are unavoidably crowded out, but shall appear in our next. A correspondent writing from Merry Hill, Bertie,

states that a correspondent of the Progress has done

Col. Brown injustice in his account of the late

storming of the Buffalo stronghold on Dr. Dillard's farm. He says, "it was Col. Joha E. Brown's detachment of the 42d N. C. troops, composed of companies B. E. and F., who made the charge on the morning of the 23d ult." Our correspondent speaks in glowing terms of the gallautry of Col. Brownand the men under his command. THE OLD LEAVEN .- A bill was before the House of Representatives in Congress last week to provide for the immediate publication of such laws as re-

quire immediate publication, in three papers in each

State. Mr. Smith of N. C., moved to amend by re-

quiring the publication to be in those papers "having the largest circulation," and the motion was lost! This smells of old party days in Washington. - Fayetteville Observer. It smells of nothing else. Mr. Davis has made the government a party machine, and the majority of the two houses of Congress are his most obedient

servants.

From the Daily Progress. Meeting of the Farmers of Wake.

Pursuant to a call previously made, a number of the farmers met in the Court House in this city, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M.
On motion, Gov. Chas. Manly was called to the chair, and N. J. Whitaker and Calvin J. Rogers, Esqs., were re-

quested to act as Secretaries.

Gov. Manly, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting at some length, explain ng its objects, and urging upon the farmers the urgent necessity of using strenuous efforts to feed our army in the field, and of planting cereals to the exclusion of tobacco and cotton, except in such quantities as may be absolutely necessary for home consumption.— If the army could not be supplied with food, the cause was lost; but if the farmers only do their duty, subjuga-

on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: M. A. Bledsoe, W. W. Whitaker, G. W. Thompson and A. F. Mial.

son and A. F. Mial.

The meeting was briefly addressed by Messrz. John H. Bryan, K. Rayner and W. D. Jones.

Mr. G. W. Thompson stated that he had just seen Mr. G. W. Mordecai, who was prevented from attending the meeting by press of business, but who had informed him that he would acquiesce in any conclusion the meeting might come to in regard to the planting of crops.

Mr. Bledsoe, from the commutee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHENKAS. We are engaged in a war for the achievement

WHEREAS, We are engaged in a war for the achievement of civil and religious liberty, the protection of all that is dear to man on earth, and whereas, the equipment and subsistence of our heroic army is indispens to-insure the successful accomplishment of this glorious result, and whereas, it is the imperative duty of those who remain at home to provide subsistence for our gallant sol-ciers in the field and their loved ones at home; and whereas, we heartily approve the sentiments embraced in the resolutions of the Confederate Congress, the proclamations of President Davis and Gov. Vance; therefore-

Resolved. That it is the patriotic and Christian duty of every friend of Southern Independence to inaugurate the most rigid economy at home in order to supply our brethren in the field and those who need it for subsistence, and not for speculation, with all of every article that can be spared for the subsistence of man and beast.

for the subsistence of man and beast.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan suggested by the Secretary of War, for ascertaining and procuring the amount of surplus supplies in the country, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three in each district in this country for the purpose of putting it into immediate operation, and that the District Committee shall constitute a Country Committee, whose duty it shall be to assemble in the City of Raleigh after they shall have ascertained the amount of surplus supplies in their respective districts, at such time as may be designated by the chairman of this meeting, and report the amount of surplus supplies and the names of all persons who refuse to

humanity, by every emotion or patriotism, by every impulse of interest, of honor and of Christianity, to devote during the present year, all of our energies, our lands, and the labor at our command, to the readers. Resolved, That we are admonished by every instinct of the labor at our command, to the production of such articles of food as are necessary to sustain animal life, and that no good and true Seuthern man should plant more of either cotton or tobacco than is necessary for a home supply and ensure seed for a crop the ensuing year; and that we do hereby recommend and advise the farmers of Wake County

to act accordingly.

Resolved, That we tender to our gallant, heroic and vicorious army, the pride and hope of the Confederacy, assurances of our warmest sympathy and of our unfailering determination to sustain them in the field and their families at home, at whatever sacrifice or hazard, and to the last extremity; and for that purpose we hereby pledge our selves to make all we can, to dispose of all we can spare, and to submit cheerfully to any amount of faxation neces sary to support those who may be unable to support

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the Secretaries were required to furnish a copy of the proceedings to each of the city papers for publication. The following are the names of the committeemen ap-pointed in accordance with resolution second:

Wake Forest District .- John R Dunn, Preistly H. Mangum, J. W. Fort. Fish Dasa District. - C. J. Rogers, D. C. Hailiburton, G. H. Pennington.

Buffalow District.—D. Scarborough, J. Robt. Jeffreys, Wesley Hartsfield. Mary's District.—Dr. L. C. Manly, Haywood Griffice,

James Dupree. St. Mark's District.—Peterson Dunn, J. T. Hunter, R. Lick Creek District .- Fendell Bevers, S. J. Allen, S. D. New Light District.-Wm. Laws, Peleg S. Rogers, Saml.

Swift Creek District .- W. H. Pope, Barna bas Jones, G. W. Atkinson.

Panther Branch District.—Simon Smith, J. J. L. Mc-Cullers, Dr. T. S. Banks. White Oak District .- R. H. Jones, G. A. Upchurch,

House's Creek District .- J. D. Hays, J. H. Rogers, W. Carey District .- A. F. Page, A. K. Clements, Wesley Barton's Creek District .- Jas. Wood, Eli Ferrell, Alex. Penney.
St. Matthew's District.-G. W. Norwood, Nathan Ivy,

Little River District .- Fenton G. Foster, J. G. High, D. B. Griffin. Middle Creek District .- G. H. Alford, Isaac Rowland, A. N Betta Kitts Creek District .- W. P. Hayes, Wm. George, Can-

neday Lowe.

Mark's Creek District.—Needham Price, David Hinton, J. D. Powell. Crabtree District.—N. T. Thompson, Benj. T. Rogers, Cross Roads District.-H. A. Hodge, H. C. Ligon, Jas.

Beaver Creek District .- A. B. Freeman, Jacob Hunter, J. C. Hunter. New Hill District.—Robt. N. Brown, D. H. Gardner, T. . Utley. Buckhorn District .- W. T. Boothe, Green Beckwith, D.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

For the Standard. Mr. Entron: -On Saturday last, according to previous notice, a number of the farmers of Wake County assembled at the Court House, for the commendable and praiseworthy purpose, as was announced, of responding to the sentiments endorsed in the resolutions of the Confederate

Congress, and the Proclamations of President Davis and Governor Vance. This meeting was composed of gentlemen of both the old political parties, but agreeing, or supposed to agree upon the humane objects of the call, the subsistence of our brave army in the field, and the amelioration of suffering at home. For once it was supposed that good and true men could ignore their prejudices, and meet together in council upon such a labor of love. But alas, it seems that with a certain self-styled "no party" association in this (not even "the subsistence of our gallant soldiers in the field and their loved ones at home.") to be prostituted to the unholy purposes of the selfish aims of partizans. It did not occur, it seems, to the distinguished "no party" chairman to place a single conservative gentleman upon the committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting. One of the speakers thought proper gratuitously to as-sail the Legislature of the State for not having thought proper to take action and pass laws upon this subject-accusing that body of having devoted the whole session to purposes of party intrique, caucuses, &c. It is fortunate for the Legislature and the country that the public are better qualified to sit in judgment upon their conduct than any tribunal composed of persons who have been identified with every political party that ever existed heretofore in this country, and aspired to every office, from a County magistrate to the Presidency of the old Union. This is but one of a thousand evidences of the settled, determined, organized purpose of the Destructions, at all hazards and at every peril, to bring the late Legislature into disrepute

nch shused and outraged. For this purpose they would outrage every right and sacrifice every principle. The spirit of their action on this occasion would better befit a council of broken down politicisms and discarded office holders, plotting the de-graction of a government they had found themselves unable to administer, than an assemblage of farmers consulting upon the best means of subsisting our army and preventing starvation at home.

before the country, and restore to them the places they so

THE PARTYISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The extreme partizan bias of the administration has been shown in many ways, -in the formation of the cabinet,-in the appointment of high military and civil officers, and in every other way possible President Davis has never been able to drop his old partizan prejudices, and forget and forgive his old political opponents. Although all parties, with us, united in his election, and in supporting the war and fighting the battles of the South-the Union men of former days doing their full share at leastin everything calculated to secure our independence, yet they are not, even to this day, treated as equals with the original secessionists.

In North-Carolina, and we presume the same rule is observed in other States wherever the Confederate Congress requires the publication of any law to be made, for the information of the people, the administration at Richmond confines such publications strictly to the secession papers of the State, although it is well known that the people do not generally read those papers. Consequently the money spent in such publications is almost thrown away; and two-thirds of the people of the State are left as ignorant as if no such publication had been made. The administration at Richmond appears to ignore the entire Conservative press of the country, although, through such medium the people might gain information important to the governnt for them to know. Such picayune exhibitions of party prejudice is beneath the dignity of the exalted position of those who occupy the high places of power in the Confederate Administration .-Greensborough Patriot.

"The subscriptions to nearly all the weekly newspapers in the Confederate States are now \$4 per annum. This is owing mainly to the high price of paper. GENERAL ITEMS.

The Confederate steamer-Vicksburg, which broke from her moorings during the sform on the night of the 28th ultimo, and was captured by the Federal boats Hartford and Albatross, was subsequently burned, while lying, within three hundred yards of her captors, by two daring

members of the Third Tennessee Regiment. It is proposed to Massachusetts to pass a statute of limitation sgainst the early marriages of army widows .-Several who have gone off in new bonds of wedlock are perplexed by hearing that their patriot husbands "still

> If you your lips would save from slips, Five things observe with care; Of whom you speak, to whom you speak, And how, and when, and where.

The Mississippian says that the wheat crop in Mississippi looks very promising in fact it could not be better. There is a large surface of our soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest. If there are no more frosts, this State will furnish wheat enough to supply half the Confederacy in flour for the next year.

Whenever you hear, says the Chattanooga Rebel, of the men of a regiment, battalion, company or squad, infantry or cavalry, destroying fences and other property of farmer citizens, you may safely set it down that the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, or Sergeant of the party is. not fit to be an officer, and is s disgrace to the honorable profession of arms.

A RICH DESCRIPTION.-A Dutchman thus describes an secident: " Vonce along ago I vent into mine able orchard to glimb, a bear tree to get some beeches to make mine vrow a blumb budding mit, and vin I gets on de dobermost branch I vall vrom de lowermost limb, mit von leg en both sids of der fence, and like to stove mine outsides in." A bounty of \$50, and a furlough of 30 days, are to be given to every Yankee soldier who will re-enlist for a year after the expiration of his term of service.

More Iron CLADS .- The New York Tribune, of Wednesday last, states that all the contracts for iron clads (twelve in all) have been awarded. The prices for these will range from \$380,000 to \$400,000. They are to be finished and added to the Yankee Navy in about six months.

Six negroes were recently sold in Lynchburg, Va. for the large amount of \$14,580, being an average of \$2,481. 67. Green Peas sold in the same market at \$5 per quart, only \$160, per bushel.

During the "Wars of the Roses," an adherent of the house of York sent a white rose bud to a lady of the house of Lancaster, accompanied by the following beautiful lines. Can any one tell us who wrote them !-

" If this fair rose offend thy sight It in thy bosom wear: "Twill blush to find itself less white And turn Lancastrian there!

The Richmond Sentinel says: "Let us prepare for a long war, but hope and encourage others to hope for a short one. The preparation will not be labor lost, whatever the event. Well-founded hope begets courage, increases energy, and stimulates exertion.

Two truce boats arrived at City Point on Wednesday ight, with eleven hundred and sixty-six paroled privates, captured chiefly at Arkansas Post.

INFORMATION WANTED - Isaish Buchanan, Long Street, Moore county, N. C., will be very grateful for any information of the whereabouts of his sons, Thomas and William M. Buchapap. They were both volunteers, and went with their regiment to Virginia. Nothing has been heard from them since August last."

Col. de Lagnel having asked to be relieved from the command of the Fayetteville Arsenal, with a view to resuming service in the field, Major Childs, of the Augusta Arsenal, has been appointed to succeed him, and has

HIGH PRICES.-Ten shares of Bank of North-Carolina stock were sold at auction in Fayetteville, a few days since, at \$150 per share. Par \$100.

Sugar.-The Progress learns that the sale of some sugar was stopped at Greensborough, a few days since, at one dollar and fifteen cents per pound, which cost the present holder six to eight cents. He wants a little more for it. Poor fellow! The "uses of adversity" are more dear han "aweet," at the present price of sugar.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. CREECH & LITCHFORD.

nership in the general Auction and Commission Business, viz: for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real and Per-

sonal Property, &c. Our store is large and commodious, fronting on Fay-etteville and Hargett streets, in the centre of the business part of the City, and universally conceded to be the bes ation in the place for our business. Both of us having been for seventeen years past engaged in the merchandise and auction business, we flatter our-selves that we can make it to the interest of parties, to

make their consignments to us for either private commission or auction sales.

We refer to the entire business community of this place. A. CREECH, J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBER OWNING A MILL IN THE ■ Eastern part of Rowan County, N. C., and heretofore kept the same as a " public mill," and the Governor, out of kindness to our neighborhood, detailed my miller to serve the country all around as a miller. miller has been forced away into the army, leaving 125 women and children, who will suffer for the want of a miller; and in consequence of this unwarrantable proceeding and because it cannot be remedied, and as I can procure no miller, I hereby give public notice, to the whole community, that my mill is no longer a public mill, but shot up for want of a miller, contrary to the interests of many poor women and children, who will have to walk several miles to get grinding done.

I will state, I gave up my first miller and then my son, who was killed near Richmond, and now my only, and last son, is taken away, and it seems this neighborhood will not be allowed a miller as other settlements are. Application has been made to the proper officer-the Secretary War-but no reply has been returned. ED. RUFTY.

Rowan Co., N. C., April 21, 1868.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., ) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. Darosset,

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. rates of board shall be advertised in due time.
BLACKNALL & CO.,

P. S .- A good Housekeeper wanted for the coming season one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

B. & CO.

> BANK CAPE FEAR, Wilmington, April 15th, 1863.

Dividend No. 107.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT.

A has been declared by this Bank, payable to Stock-bulders on 1st May.

J. G. BURR, Cashier.

ROM CAMP FEREBEE, (NEAR) SNOW HILL, Green County, N. C., on the 25th ultimo, two bay MARES. The following descriptions sufficient to identify the stock: One is a dark bay, five years old, some white in the face; mane worn off midway the neck; right hind foot diseased, shod before, medium size, carried off a halter with brass buckles on it, and when she left was in good

order.

The other a deep (red) bay, 8½ years old, slim, small size, no particular marks, and was purchased of Mr. Asa Eason, in the vicinity of Snow Hill.

We are satisfied that they were stelen by some thief, and any person who will furnish any information relative to the apprehension of the unbane accountral or the where and any person who will furnish any information related to the apprehension of the unbung scoundrel, or the where abouts of the stock, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble, kindness, &c., by JAS. M. WRIGHT,

Co. A, 59th Regt. N. C. Cavalry, Greenville, N. C.

April 21, 1868, Spirit of the Age copy four times.

## RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE STANDARD, BY WM. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER.

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MONDAY, April 20, 1868.
FLOUR—P bbt.

GORN—P bushel,

MEAL—P bashel,

BACON—P pound,

LARD—P pound,

LARD—P pound,

PORK—P pound,

PORK—P pound,

CHICKENS—A piece,

TURKEYS—2 pair.
                                                                            85 @ 90c.
                                                                        100
1 25@150
                                                                         55 @ 50
$0 @ 85
125 @ 1 50
TURKEYS—# pair,
GEESE—A piece,
EGGS—# dozen,
FODDER—# bundred,
                                                                        1 00 @ 1 25
                                                                      5 50 @ 6 00
OATS—In sheaf, # hundred,
Shelled cats, # bushes
SHUCKS—# hundred,
PEAS—White, # bushel,
                                                                        4 00 @ 5 00
8 50 @ 4 00
              Stock, red,
                                                                         4 00@4 50
SUGAR-Retail,
Wholesale
                   Refined, & pound
                                                                         1 50
  LEATHER-
 SHOE THREAD -
 COTTON YARN-
                                                                        12 50
 SALT—P bushel, scarce,
DRIED APPLES—P bushel,
DRIED PEACHES—P bushe
                                                                           8 00
  IRON-Sweedes, (none,)
 NAILS—I pound, scarce,
SWEET POTATOES—I bushel,
IRISH POTATOES—I bushel,
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GROUND PEAS-(Very scarce with no Sales,) # bush
COFFEE—(Very scarce) # pound,
MOLASSES—# gallon, scarce,
TALLOW—# pound,
BEESWAX—# pound, STOCK MARKET. Confederate Bonds, \$15,000,000 Loan, Confederate Bonds, \$100,000,000 Loan, Confederate Fundable Notes, North-Carolina 8's,

North-Carolina 6's,

Bank Notes,

ings 36 to 75 cents.

80 @ 75 N. O. Treasury Notes, (5's and upwards,) N. C. Treasury Notes, (1's and 2's,) We are frequently asked why it is that the Confederate bonds of the hundred million loan, are selling in Richmond at \$110, while they yet can be funded at the Depository in this City for the proper kind of notes. The difference we learn is that the bonds already issued and selling now for \$110, are payable in 1881, while those being funded now are payable in five years, should the government choose to do so. This, by the way, is the last day (22d) that these notes can be funded into 8 per cent bonds, and it speaks well for our community, when we say that the amount funded it this. funded at this Depository will exceed one million of dollars; and we advise our friends as a mere matter of specu-lation, if prompted by no higher motives, to invest their spare funds in them, as we venture the prediction that by

spare funds in them, as we venture the prediction that by the loth of May, they will be 105 We see the fifteen million loan quoted in Richmond at 177, and the 100,000 million loan at 110½. These were auction sales. Fayetteville Market, April 16. Bacon \$1 to \$1 10; lard \$1; beef 871 to 40 by the side; butter \$1 50; coffee \$5 50; chickens \$1; cotton 25 to 89%; cotton yarn \$5 to \$6 per bunch; eggs 50 to 65; flour \$450; corn \$4 50; molasses \$8; sugar \$1 40 retail; sheetings 86 to 75 conf. butter \$1 50; coffee \$5 50; chickens \$1;

At the residence of the bride's father on the evening of At the residence of the bride's lather on the evening of the 7th inst., by Rev. N. B. Cobb, Rev. B. F. Marable to Miss Octavia A., daughter of Thomas I. Faison, all of Sampson County, N. C.

Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

On the evening of the 5th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage at Gibsonville, Guilford County, by Rev. John D. Scheck, Dr Joseph T. F. Cummings to Miss Laura Ann Frances, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, at her residence in this City, on the 5th instant, of small-pox, Mrs. ELIZABETH FAISON, in the 67th year of her age. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for 38 years. She leaves many friends and rela-

tives to mourn their irreparable loss. Died, on the 12th fast, in the 41st ves Abelaide Seawell, wife of Richard B. Seawell, Esq., of Wake County. Her sickness, though protracted, was borne with such patience and Christian meckness as to leave no doubt of her preparation for death. She had been

a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for a good many years. In Chapel Hill, on Wednesday evening, the 15th instant, Mrs. Margarer J. Hargarer. The loss of this excellent lady will be long deplored in the community of which she

was so conspicuous an ornament. Died, in Sampson county, N. C., on the 18th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, in the 73d year of her age. She has been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for many years, and leaves many relatives and friends to mourn their loss. She has gone to Heaven. H. D.

Spirit of the Age please copy. Died, at Richmond. Va., September 14th, 1862, of ty-phoid fever, in the 23d year of his age. SAMUEL A. SMITH, of Capt Rhodes' company, 3d regiment N. C. T. The subject of these remarks was a native of Wake County, N. C., a good neighbor, kind master, affectionate brother, and devoted son to his widowed mother. His disease was contracted while undergoing hardships un-known except to soldiers whose lives are worn out with the monotony of camp-life. Many long days and weari-some nights he was confined to his humble couch, with no mother near to sooth his pain, no sister whose soft bands would rub his aching head, no brother to cheer his lonely hours - thus he died far from home and friends, but we are happy to say " not far from his God. ' Though he was not connected with any Church, he was a professor of religion, was resigned to death, and his last moments were spent in singing and praying to Him " Who doeth all things well." Thus ended the short career of one who had sacrificed his

life on the altar of his country; another of Carolina's brave sons, and and a true Southerner. Sam is gone "where peace reigns," And where the stars are but the shining dust, Of our eternal abode.

Died, at Savannah, Ga, of typhoid fever, RICHARD A. Saith, in the 21st year of his age, of Co. D., 31st Reg't. N. C. T. He was a brother of the above, and one of the first volunteers from this State. As a soldier, he was du-tiful and much beloved by his comrades. A short time before his death, he wrote to his mother his strong desire to be freed from this unboly war. He was confined for more than two weeks in the General Hospital at Savannah, where he had every care and attention. There he found chief Surgeon Johnston and lady excellent friends. Rev. Mr. McRae, from this State, conversed with him frequently during his illness, and as he had professed religion in the fall of 1861, and connected himself with the Baptist Church, he expressed a willingness to die, and the Great Shepherd called him home. His warfare is over, and he is gone to enjoy the rest that remaineth "for the people of God." He was the idol of his now bereaved mother, and though she mourns for her lost sons, she feels that they are "up in Heaven." 'Tis a burden for her to bear, and Richard's place can never be filled. We mourn his loss as a friend and neighbor, but look forward to the blissful re-union, and would not call him from celestial joys to sejourn in this land of misfortune again. Though his body sleeps low in the grave, his soul is robed in spot-

Oh, for the death of those,
Who slumber in the Lord,
Oh, be like theirs my last repose,
Like theirs my last reward.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

[COM.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North-Carolina: appointed its next Annual Meeting to take place, on the second Wednesday in May, in St. John's Church, in the town of Wilmington, and the absence of a greater part of the families of that place from their homes, making it inexpedient for the Council to hold its session there, I have by virtue of the authority committed to me by Canon 1, of this diocese, changed the place and time of meeting, and do hereby appoint that the next Diocesan Council he held on Thursday, the fourteenth day of May, in St. John's Church in the town of Faresteelle. Church, in the town of Fayetteville. THOMAS ATKINSON.

Notice to Delegates to the Educational Convention at Columbia, S. C., April 28th, 1863. THE PRESIDENTS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILroads have kindly consented to carry delegates attending the Convention free both ways, viz: The Petersburg and Wession R. R., and the South Side R. R.

The following by paying one fare, will grant return tickets, viz: The Richmond and Petersburg R. R., the Raleigh and Gaston R. R., the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., and the North Carolina R. R.

Bishop of North-Carolina

the North-Carolina R. R.

It is presumed that the same privilege will be given delthe Presidents of the Railroads in States, from whom the committee have not received any

C. H. WILEY, J. D. CAMPBELL, W. J. PALMER, Ex. Com. of the Edu. Asso. of N. C. 88-1t.

SNUFF! SNUFF!!

E HAVE SOLD OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Carolina Belle, to Messrs. N. F. RIVES & CO., to whom all orders for the Suuff, should be addressed.

We shall in a few days, convert our Mill into a Wheat and Corn Mill, and stop making Snuff Our patrons would do well to send forward their orders quickly, as the supply will soon be exhausted.

JAMES M. VENABLE & CO.

CAROLINA BELLE. AVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF the above popular brand of SNUFF, we are prepared to fill orders for the same. N. F. RIVES & CO.,

Druggista. 29-waswimpd.

Petersburg, Va., April 7, 1868.